

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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[No. 7.]

Colonization—Its true Position and Relations.

At the late Anniversary of the American Anti-slavery Society at Syracuse, New York, the following resolution was passed:—the same resolution, with an addition equally vindictive, was also unanimously adopted at the late New England Anti-slavery Convention at Boston:

“Resolved, That the Colonization Society, in its origin, its principles, its objects, its pretences, and its diversified modes of operation, is one of the meanest, most oppressive, and most pro-slavery conspiracies ever formed to accomplish an inhuman and diabolical purpose.

“That the doctrines and views avowed and promulgated by the American Colonization Society, are unnatural, profane, and blasphemous—at war with the principles of human nature, the facts of universal history, the declarations of Scripture and the spirit of Jesus Christ; and are a bold and atheistical denial of the goodness, impartiality, and power of God.”

Surely, such language as that contained in this resolution, in connection with the wholesale denunciations of the American Colonization Society by several of the leaders of

the Anti-slavery Society, must be sufficient to convince those persons who have regarded the Colonization enterprise and the abolition movement as connected by ties of fraternal relationship, that that relationship cannot be of a very endearing character on the part of the leaders of the Anti-slavery Society; for while they denounce the principle and institution of slavery in the most violent terms, they are equally violent in their exhibitions and expressions of uncompromising hostility to the Colonization Society; an institution which, in some parts of the South, is considered as the “twin sister of abolitionism.”

It is a fixed principle with us to refrain from any controversy with either the friends or enemies of slavery; and we would not publish the foregoing resolution, did we not think it necessary to correct the erroneous impression which prevails to a considerable extent in the South, relative to the connection of

Colonization and abolitionism; and to exhibit the Colonization enterprise in its true character—not as “a pro-slavery conspiracy,” nor as connected in any way with the abolition movement—but as an institution or enterprise, founded, we believe, in wisdom, under the direction of an overruling Providence, and designed by its founders, and by all who have subsequently united in sustaining it, “to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa”—to establish an asylum in their fatherland for all the *free* colored people of the United States, who may desire to emigrate, and to afford them the necessary facilities for so doing;—thus ameliorating their condition, and thus introducing the blessings of

civilization and the benign influences of our holy Christianity among the degraded aborigines of that benighted land. This is the sum and substance of the object of the American Colonization Society—an object, we believe, worthy of the hearty co-operation of every citizen of our highly-favored country; and which, if regarded in its true position and relations, cannot fail to command the approbation of all who, with unprejudiced minds and unbiassed feelings, desire the welfare of the African race.

We repeat, with the institution of slavery we have nothing to do—the operations of our Society having reference to *free* colored persons only; nor have we any sympathy with the wild fanaticism of ultra-abolitionists.

Mediation of the Liberian Government.

We copy from a late number of the *Liberia Herald* an extract from the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Liberian Government to offer the mediation of that Government in the settlement of hostilities between certain native tribes; together with the notice of a deputation from the belligerent chiefs to the President of the Republic; from which our readers will perceive that the Liberian Government is determined, (by peaceable means if practicable,) to put an end to the mercenary wars among the

tribes occupying territory within its jurisdiction. Many of these cruel exhibitions of the avaricious and revengeful feelings of the benighted aborigines of Africa have been amicably settled by the friendly interposition of the Government of Liberia; and thousands of the native inhabitants of that land of superstition and degradation have thus been rescued from the agonies of a violent death, or the horrors of the nefarious slave-trade; which latter, in most cases, has given rise to these hostile engagements between

different tribes, and which the Liberians are determined, at all hazards, to abolish forever from all the territory over which they may, from time to time, acquire jurisdiction.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Our readers are aware that not long since, Messrs. F. Payne and N. Brander were appointed Commissioners on the part of this Government, to visit Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree, Mannah river, and Soloma, to make payments to the chiefs for those territories ceded to this Government. The Commissioners were also charged with the duty of visiting the seat of war, in the Vey country, to offer the mediation of this Government, and, if possible, put an end to the mercenary and cruel war, which, for several years, has existed between the Vey, Golah and Boosay tribes. And we are happy to be able to state that the efforts of the Commissioners were crowned with gratifying success. The Commissioners deserve much credit for their promptness and skill in managing the negotiations, by which peace and tranquility are again restored to the Vey country. The following is an extract from the Report of the Commissioners:

December 19.—After settling with the chiefs, and obtaining title deeds for the whole of the Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree, Mannah river, and Soloma territories, we communicated to the chiefs present the wish of the Liberian Government to terminate the war in the Vey country; and informed them that we were commissioned and directed by our Government to visit the seat of war, and offer mediation to the contending parties. They expressed great satisfaction, and warmly approved the objects of our visit, and prom-

ised their hearty co-operation. The venerable old King Sandfish was delighted at the prospect of seeing peace restored to the country, and regretted that his infirmities would not allow him to accompany us—but that he would send his son to represent him in the Council of Chiefs, to assemble on the 22d inst., at the camp of the Veys.

On the morning of the 22d, accompanied by Captain Cooper and a small detachment from the Government schooner "Lark," and Messrs. McGill and Johnston, we proceeded in boats to the Vey camp. At about 10 A. M., we came in sight of a large barricaded town, which had been captured from the Veys, and garrisoned with 400 men, under the command of Dwaroe Bay, a Golah Chief. All the men of the town, upon its capture, had been put to the sword, and of its original inhabitants, only two hundred and forty captives, women and children, remained.

The town had been closely besieged, by the Veys, for more than two months, and was reduced to much distress. The Boosays, however, who are cannibals, principally composed the garrison, and had been living on human flesh. The garrison was daily expecting succor, and a sanguinary conflict was expected. On approaching the town we raised a white flag, which was recognized as an emblem of peace and friendship, and a large party of the besieged sallied out on the river side of the town, and saluted us with music on their rude instruments. After returning their friendly salutation, we passed on, and reached "Fally," the Vey camp, at noon, where we met King Freeman, Prince Cain, King Bumbee, Young Sandfish, and other Chiefs and Headmen, who received us kindly.

The usual preliminaries over, we presented our Commission, and proceeded to explain to them the object of our visit; and at the same time gave them distinctly to understand that the Liberian Government had determined to put an end to the cruel and inhuman war. After much discussion, an armistice was agreed on. Early on the morning of the 23d, we returned to the besieged town, and had an interview with Dwaroe Bay, whom we informed that our Government had sent us to the Vey country to negotiate a peace between the contending parties, and that the Veys had agreed to our propositions of peace, and that hostilities would cease until his determination was known. At first, he expressed himself rather unwilling to conclude a peace, as he felt that he was then in a position to enable him to conduct the war successfully, and especially as hitherto the Veys had been more successful than himself, and he wished to continue the war, at least for a month or two, that he might recover the military glory which he conceived had been lost. We assured him, however, that the Liberian Government had determined to put an end to further fighting, and would mediate, and settle amicably their disputes and difficulties. He finally agreed to the armistice; and after many ceremonies, and much talk, the accompanying document was signed, and formally exchanged.

The following are the principal stipulations, viz:

1st. The Liberian Government is pledged to maintain peace in the Vey country, and to protect the Veys in their lawful intercourse with other tribes for the purpose of trade.

2d. The captives taken by either party, during the war, to be delivered to the Liberian Commis-

sioners to be returned to their homes.

3rd. The Liberian Government shall pay to the Golah Chiefs \$300.

4th. The garrison shall have a safe conduct out of the Vey country.

5th. The Chiefs of the Veys, Golahs, and Boosays, are to assemble, on a day to be named, to meet the President, to arrange and settle a perpetual peace.

At noon, of the 24th, according to previous arrangement, we assembled at the Barricade, and received from Dwaroe Bay 203 captives—women and children—all that remained of the original inhabitants, numbering, according to the statement of the Veys, about 500 persons. The captives were in a most miserable condition; and the scene inside of the barricade was truly revolting. From every side issued the groans and wailings of the sick and dying; and the stench of putrid bodies, seen in every direction, was almost intolerable. At 4 o'clock P. M. the garrison—preceded a few yards by Mr. McIntosh and a detachment of our boats crew, with the Liberia flag flying—marched out of the Barricade, and was conducted safely across the Little Cape Mount river. Having so far succeeded, we paid to the Vey chiefs \$700, and to King Robbin \$760—as per accompanying document B.

Having received intelligence that the principal Golah and Boosay chiefs were assembled in the Little Cape Mount country, we determined to hasten thither to obtain their consent to a general peace, &c. &c.

December 27th.—We arrived at Little Cape Mount, and found assembled, at Tom Gum's town, a number of chiefs. We communicated to them, with as little ceremony as possible, our business.

They informed us that nothing could be done without the consent of King Jarrah, and requested that we would remain a day or two, to allow them to communicate with him respecting the object of our mission. To this we consented; and in the meantime paid a visit to Bumboe's town, to confer with him respecting a general peace. He promised us his hearty co-operation. The second day we returned to Tom Gum's to know what message had been returned by that powerful King, Jerrah. We received the gratifying answer, through Tom Gum and Purkills, that the King—though he had much yet against the Veys—at the instance of our government would consent to a perpetual peace; and that he would send a deputation to Monrovia, at once, to see the President about the murder of some of King Bootswain's men by Bumboe, and if that matter can be amicably arranged, "he would put his hand in cold water with the whole country for ever." It was agreed finally, that all hostilities should cease until the deputation had seen the President; and if the President will

meet the Kings and Chiefs of the whole country, at Little Cape Mount, to investigate and settle all the disputes in the country, they are all "ready and willing."

While at Little Cape Mount we saw several persons from Sarro, and learned from them that an effort, *just now*, on the part of our Government, might be successful in terminating the war in that quarter.

DEPUTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

A few days ago the quiet of our little community was disturbed by the blast of war horns, the rattling of drums, and the discordant sounds of other native instruments.

It appears that Princes Tom Gum and Dwaroe Bay, with a numerous train of attendants, had arrived on a mission to the President, from the Golah King, and certain Boosay Chiefs, at present in the Golah country. The mission, we learn, is in reference to settling the war in the Vey country. The President has agreed to meet the Chiefs, in grand council, at Little Cape Mount, in the course of a few weeks.

Anniversary of the New York State Colonization Society.

THE New York State Colonization Society held its Anniversary in Tripler Hall in New York City on Thursday evening, May 8th. The building was crowded in every part. ANSON G. PHELPS ESQ., President of the Society, presided. From the Report of the Treasurer, it appears that the receipts of the Society for the past year have been \$26,051.71; showing an increase of about \$9,000

over the receipts of the preceding year.

An interesting letter from the *Hon. Edward Everett*, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the anniversary, was read; after which addresses were delivered by the *Rev. Dr. Tyng* of New York, the *Rev. Dr. Cox* of Brooklyn, and *J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq.*, of Baltimore.

Anniversary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

THE Massachusetts Colonization Society held its anniversary in the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday the 28th May. *Hon. Simon Greenleaf* presided. An abstract of the Annual Report was read; from which it appeared that the receipts of the Society during the past year have been \$6,164.47.

The meeting was addressed by *B. C. Clarke, Esq.*, of Boston, *Rev. J. B. Pinney*, Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, *E. H. Derby, Esq.* of Boston, and *Rev. W. McLain*, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Colonization Society.

Missouri Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of the Missouri Colonization Society was held at St. Louis on the 17th inst. From the report of the board of managers, it appears that the receipts of the society for the year were \$1,507.35. This amount has enabled the board to liquidate the debts which had been contracted in the dissemination of useful information on the subject of colonization, to print and circulate 1200 copies of "An address on the missionary aspect of African colonization," to make a remittance of

\$200 to aid the parent society at Washington, and to defray the entire expenses of the outfit and transportation of a family of four persons. It is mentioned that there is a general awakening among the free people of color, in behalf of a voluntary and self-supporting emigration. The prejudices which many of them formerly entertained against the society are giving way, and there are several families now willing and anxious to emigrate to Liberia.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Action of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, at its late session, with reference to Colonization.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

THE Committee on the Colonization cause beg leave to submit for the action of the Conference the following resolutions; viz:

1. That in view of the existing circumstances of our common country, and of religious society at large, in relation to the colored population, and especially the free portion thereof, this Conference does most cordially approve the objects of the American Colonization Society, together with the correlative and sepa-

rate State societies which look for the accomplishment of the same general result.

2. That we regard the scheme of colonizing the African in the land of his fathers as not only the *best* but the *only* practicable scheme for the accomplishment of such sublime results, as, in the first place, a peaceable separation of races of men who cannot co-exist on the same soil in the enjoyment of equal civil, social, and domestic rights; and, secondly, the ultimate evangelization of an entire continent of sav-

age and barbarous men, comprising one hundred millions of souls.

3. That the interesting fact that several of the States of our glorious Union have recently, by legislative enactment, adopted measures promotive of the objects of colonization, gives us sincere and heartfelt pleasure; and more especially, also, do we feel high satisfaction that the recent Congress of the nation have given at their late session unerring indications of coming up at the proper time, to the aid of this the most glorious enterprise of private benevo-

lence of modern times, with a liberality and upon a scale of magnificence only worthy of so great a people, and the high importance of the cause of African colonization.

4. Therefore, that this Conference will continue to give a cordial and hearty co-operation, and support, by all prudent and Christian means, in aid of the noble objects of said society or societies as the case may be. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. GRIFFITH, *Ch'm of Com.*
March 13, 1851.

Letter from H. Teage, Esq.

MONROVIA, January 2, 1851.

DEAR SIR: As the Edgar sails to-morrow, I sit down to drop you a line. From a letter I received by the Edgar, I learn that the steamship enterprise is likely to go into operation. The prospect fills me with a commingled emotion of hope and fear. We need help in the shape of an increased population.—The country asks it. There is room for all the sons and daughters of Africa. But Liberia is not yet prepared for them—or, more to the point, they are not all prepared for Liberia. You cannot give us too many *working men*—men of the hoe, plane, axe, &c., men who will content themselves to remain out of the presidential chair at least one month after their arrival. Men of such habits and moderate pretensions will be of some service; and you have plenty such in America: send them. We will receive them with open arms.

It is no disparagement to the colored race—I am of that race, and I hold it second to none in natural endowments—'tis no disparagement to that race, that they are not all prepared for Liberia. You know,

sir, and all who have tried it know, that liberty is necessary to the perfecting of man. I do not despise education; on the contrary, I esteem and honor it, and only regret my want of it. But you may give a man Greek and Latin and Hebrew, and whatever else you please, still, unless he can breathe the pure air of liberty, he is wanting. He will be like the well-proportioned column—destitute of the entablature. I have tried England, America, and Africa; but I am free to confess that I breathed freely and saw clearly nowhere but in Africa.

As a general thing, the people in Liberia are about as happy, contented, and fat, as I ever saw them. We have plenty to eat; and are able to say to the captain of a trading vessel, when he asks an unreasonable price, keep your pork and flour; we have plenty rice, cassada, fish, fowls, sheep, and beef. We intend to be quite independent in the respect of eating.

To conclude: I am here, better pleased with Liberia every morning when I awake and find myself in it. I do not say every thing here is just what it should be. I do not say

Liberia is an Elysium—by no means: there is room for improvement.—But it is so much more pleasing to be voting for one's own representatives, than to be peeping 'round the corner at those who are voting—so much more pleasant to clean one's own farm, than to clean another's boots, especially when he is con-

scious that it is the *ne plus ultra* of his ascent. On these, and some other accounts, Liberia is now and always shall be preferred to all other places by

Your obedient servant,

H. TEAGE.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

Vote of thanks by the Liberia Legislature to S. Gurney, Esq., London.

WHEREAS, the people of Liberia are deeply sensible of the obligation they are under to Samuel Gurney, Esquire, London, for the interest he has manifested in the future welfare and prosperity of this infant Republic, by important services rendered this Government in London; and especially for the liberal donation of £1000 granted the Liberian Authorities to aid them in the purchase of the notorious Gallinas, as the most effectual means of extinguishing the nefarious Slave Trade at that place;—Therefore,

*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled,—*That we, the representatives of the people of Liberia, do, in behalf of said people, most respectfully tender

to Samuel Gurney, Esquire, London, the grateful thanks of this Government, for his philanthropic devotion to the interests of Liberia.

Resolved, That, as a memorial of the gratitude of the people of Liberia, to Samuel Gurney, Esquire, a settlement shall be formed at Gallinas, as soon as practicable, which shall bear the name of Gurney.

Resolved, That the President of the Republic be, and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to Samuel Gurney, Esquire, London.

CHARLES HENRY,

Speaker H. R.

A. D. WILLIAMS,

President of the Senate, &c.

Approved, January 4th, 1851.

J. J. ROBERTS.

A Short Sermon.

COLONIZATION: THE GLORY OF AMERICA, THE REDEMPTION OF AFRICA.

By Rev. John Morris Pease.

I speak as to wise men; Judge ye what I say.—PAUL.

THE *Genius* of religion, civilization and the arts, arose in the East. And for the last 4,000 years its march has been steadily westward, leaving its ancient altars and primary temples in comparative desolation and ruin. For ages immemorial the eye and heart of the *Old World* have turned toward the setting sun, whence should rise the *Star of Em-*

pire, whose reflex mission and liberal influence should radiate and bless mankind.

The discovery of America, by the blessing of Providence, constitutes a grand epoch in the history of the children of earth—a sublime era, from whence a nobler, purer spirit of civil and religious liberty has diffused its blessings through the world: the birth-place of improvements and nursery of arts and sciences, which

justly characterize the nineteenth century as the most enterprising, commercial, far-reaching, utilitarian and important of any preceding age.

The United States of America, with her noble institutions, elements of power, facilities of improvement, promises of greatness, and high hopes of immortality, is to-day indebted to *that Genius*, through the medium of Colonization. Small, and dark, and doubtful was its commencement, as illustrated by the history of the May Flower, her immediate coadjutors, and subsequent successors; but the tide of emigration from the continent of Europe has swelled to an almost boundless ocean; and developments of character, enterprise, industry and prosperity, have made us one of the most effective nations of the world.

For years, the glorious *galaxy* of belted stars, which rose in this Western hemisphere, constituting the resplendent *Constellation* of the New World, has been casting its generous, grateful light over the social, moral and political darkness of the East; but to-day, the commanding tide of commerce is changing: from our Pacific shores the genius of American enterprise, industry, moral and civil aggression has opened a nearer highway to the Celestial Empire, and is now, by a more proximate interchange of fraternal relations, unbolting the massive doors and securing the commercial correspondence of China and Japan.

* * * * *

On the lap of American civilization and around the altars of our blessed christianity, have been born and nursed the moral elements of civil and christian power, *ordained* by Heaven for the redemption of Africa.

For the last *two thousand* years that wretched land of mystery and

crime has been abandoned to the cupidity of most cruel barbarism; surpassing in degradation, guilt and woe all other nations on earth! Preëminently high, on the page of Prophetic Scripture, is chronicled, in most unequivocal language, the *name and future redemption of Africa!* For the last *twelve centuries*, the problem "*By what instrumentality shall Africa be redeemed?*" has been urged, and at times its practical solution most earnestly sought by the civil and religious powers of European nations; but in every instance comparatively in vain. And the cloud of her wretchedness *blackened* after each failure.

Mysterious and inscrutable are the ways of Providence. To accomplish her restoration, lift her from the jaws of death, bind her as a ransomed jewel to the throne of righteousness, and give her a place once more among the civilized nations of mankind,—God, in pity, wisdom and goodness opened the way for a part of her crushed children, predoomed by bloody superstition to altars of death, to be delivered from immolation, and find an asylum under a form of ameliorated legal service in the bosom of this country. And here, their children have been born to them, elevated, blessed, and under redeeming auspices.

In the lapse of time, by the same benevolent Providence, many of this people have become free; and to such the voice of Heaven, most emphatically speaks, "*Arise and depart, for this is not your rest.*" From the constitution of society, in the very nature of things, they are intelligible to social and civil freedom in this country. And, as the benevolent designs of an all-wise Providence can only be accomplished by their return to their fatherland, so emancipation, generally, should be in

view of and connected with colonial emigration.

The American Colonization Society, as an institution of special providence, must be considered one of the noblest forms of philanthropy on earth. It has opened the long closed doors on the western coast of Africa. And her *free children*, under its supervision, are the only reliable instrumentality, returning with our prayers to the land of their fathers, bearing social and moral elements of civil and religious power, by which that *dead continent* is to be resuscitated, renovated, redeemed.

Thirty-one years ago this month, the first emigrant missionary ship that ever sailed *eastward*, went from these shores to Africa, under the direction of this society, conveying to that dark land a missionary family of about *one hundred souls*, her own returning children, enriched with the more enduring treasures of the Western World. Then, by their hand, on the borders of that continent, overshadowed with deepest gloom, were raised the first rude temples of civilization—the first halls of enlightened legislation—the first Christian altars to the worship of Almighty God, that have ever proved successful, or of any permanent practical utility. Then, and there, arose the long promised light, the **STAR OF HOPE**, to the benighted

MILLIONS of Africa! Since that day, the Star has risen higher, the light extended along the coast, and reaching far back towards the "*Mountains of the Moon*," radiating, elevating, purifying; and to-day we behold a *nation*, born on the western coast of Africa, respected, prosperous, happy.

Here, then, is practically and beautifully solved, on the true utilitarian principle of this wonder-working age, the mysterious problem, "*By whom is Africa to be redeemed?*" The answer comes back to us from the Republic of Liberia, "*By her own children.*" And Providence has imposed the obligation and conferred the honor on America to promote the redemption of Africa, by sending back, as the only eligible agency by which to effect it, her free children among us who are now prepared and anxious to go.

Such is the philanthropical work demanding our confidence and imploring our patronage, now bringing glory to this land and redemption to that. May God in mercy turn the heart and practical sympathy, not only of American citizens, but the American Government and the civilized world, into this sanctified and legitimate channel—thus facilitating this sublime and glorious work.

New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1851.

Another Public Benefactor.

THE late Thomas D. Merrill, Esq., whose decease in Concord, we noticed last week, in his will, made the following bequests:

The sum of \$1,000 to the First Congregational Church and Society, and \$1,000 to the South Congregational Church and Society in Con-

cord; \$1,000 to the Free Church in Manchester, \$1,500 to the Congregational Church and Society in Salem, N. H., his native place, \$1,000 to the Pittsfield Academy, and \$1,000 to the American Colonization Society.—*Cong. Journal.*

[From the Puritan Recorder.]

The College of Liberia.

"Let there be light"—so spake the voice
divine—

Night fled, her sceptre fell, and chaos
wild.

In wonder stood, to view heaven's first-
born shrine—

Earth felt the vital ray, looked up and
smiled.

Dark Africa, how long, how deep the night,
That o'er thy realms has spread its
gloomy pall,

What floods of tears have dimm'd thy
aching sight,

How hast thou drank the wormwood and
the gall!

How loud thy groans! what chains thy
sons have worn,

In foreign realms to hopeless bondage
doomed,

Mid stripes and blood forever left to mourn,
With all their days in toil and grief con-
sumed.

Hark, sorrow's daughter, on thy shores a
voice

In cheering accents sounds—"Let there
be light,"

"Light, pure and free, to bid they heart
rejoice,
In whose blest beams fair truth and love
unite."

Thy tears are seen by him who reigns on
high;

Thy groans are heard, thy sighs, thy
bitter wail;

The day of thy redemption draweth
nigh,

When cruel men shall ne'er thy peace
invade.

Lo, o'er the Atlantic wave fair science
comes

To lift upon thy coast her beacon-blaze,
To pour mild radiance o'er thy children's
homes,

And cheer their minds with bright, im-
mortal rays.

Religion by her stands, in smiles arrayed,
Points out her path, through thy wide,
dark domains,

Then speeds her wings to pierce each
gloomy shade

And loose sin's captives from their gall-
ing chains. J. L.

Letter from Liberia.

By the "Halcyon," at New York, from the West Coast of Africa, intelligence to the 6th February has been received. Every thing was "moving on the full tide of successful experiment." The emigrants recently sent had located themselves, and were highly delighted with their new homes. The following letter, *verbatim*, and complete, is from a young man of this city, who sailed in the "Edgar," from New York, last October. He will no doubt be recollected by many as the keeper of a boot and shoe store in Pine Street, above Sixth. His testimony to the advantages presented by Liberia to the industrious and intelligent of our colored population is important at this moment, when unusual efforts are being made to

induce their emigration to the British West Indies.

BEXLEY, LIBERIA,
January 21, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Through and by the blessing of God, I am permitted to see and rove over this land of true liberty, without being mixed with an alloy of anything nominal. I left New York on the 2d day of October last, in the bark Edgar, and arrived at Monrovia on the 5th day of December, ult. I suppose you think the passage was quite long. It is true it was long and tedious, but what matters it now? I am now on shore, breathing the air of sweet liberty, such as I could not smell where I was one year ago. I would that more of my brethren would leave their nominal

state of freedom, and come where they can enjoy it in its pure unalloyed state. Liberia, in my opinion, will, in the course of a few years, be an ornament to the colored race. Here I think will be the colored man's only refuge. Those who now speak so disrespectfully of her will yet be glad to fly to her for succor. Liberia at present wants good, intelligent, enterprising and industrious men; she wants men from the North, who know how to act for

themselves, without the aid of a master. Bassa County I consider the best part of the Republic, so far as I have seen. Providing that my health and life is spared, it is to be my place of residence. By preserving and forwarding all letters which may come for me in your care, you will greatly oblige

Yours, respectfully,

HENRY M. WEST.

To WM. COPPINGER, Esq.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Free Negroes and Colonization.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers, that several years ago, Bishop Capers of South Carolina, surrendered his farm with all the implements thereon, to a hundred slaves, telling them that if they did well for three years, they should at the end of that time have their freedom, and all that they had made.

Of course the experiment failed, and our only wonder is, that any one should ever expect such an experiment to succeed. Many benevolent slave owners have tried similar experiments with their slaves, and for the most part, these experiments have turned out as badly as Bishop Capers'. There are some black settlements in Ohio and Indiana that do well, but as a general rule, such settlements do not succeed.

Now, it does not follow that the blacks cannot get along without the superintendence of the whites. The success, the glorious, unexampled success of the Liberian colonies, proves beyond all question that colored persons are fully competent to take care of themselves. The blacks in that colony are entirely independent; they rely on themselves; they are not under the superintendence of masters or friends, and the con-

sequence is, that they conduct the affairs of the Republic successfully, and have established social and educational systems that will favorably compare with those of any other people. We take it that the success of the colonies on the coast of Africa proves conclusively that the colored people are fully competent to take good care of themselves—separate the colored man from the white, place him where he will not feel that he is of an inferior and degraded race, and he will rapidly develop his qualifications for self-government. But so long as he is among those regarded as his superiors, and so long as he is forced to look up to others for that which should come from himself, just so long will he be a degraded man.

Had Bishop Capers took his hundred slaves, and prepared them for freedom, and then given them good and suitable homes in Africa, he would probably have found at the end of three years, instead of squandering their substance, they had added to it. It is altogether illogical to conclude that because free blacks do not thrive in the United States as well as white people do, free blacks cannot thrive anywhere. There is

no instance in ancient or modern times of two separate and distinct races of men living together, in which one or the other has not become inferior, and in no one case have the members of the inferior race been able to show themselves as capable as the superior race of getting along. But when the races have been separated, the inferior race has been able to display quite as much aptitude in all that is essential to the growth and support of society as any other race of men have done. Such was the experience of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and such has been the experience of all subject races.

Had any Anglo-Norman task-master, desirous of elevating the condition of his Anglo-Saxon serfs, undertaken seven centuries ago, precisely the same experiment that Bishop Capers made a few years ago in South Carolina, it would also have failed disastrously, and its failure would have been regarded by shallow thinkers of that day, as proof that Anglo-Saxons were utterly incapable of taking care of themselves. And yet the Anglo-Saxons are now at the head of the races of men, having surpassed all other races in those qualities that confer on nations eminent prosperity and undying glory.

There are many men holding slaves in the United States who would willingly rid themselves of this responsibility, but who almost despair of success, so frequent are the failures in attempts to benefit the blacks. But when the conscientious slaveholder turns his eyes to Africa, he sees much to fill him with hope; he there sees thousands of black men who have but lately been emancipated, enjoying all the comforts of life, and under the influence of benign institutions, developing

all those traits of character exhibited by the most civilized of the white races.

We heartily concur with Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, and other sagacious and enterprising slaveholders, that the establishment of a line of steamships from ports in the United States to the coast of Africa would not only yield rich fruits to commerce, but also give a wholesome stimulus to African Colonization, from which the happiest results might be expected.

The subject is one of vast importance. The operations connected with it are too large to be managed by individual enterprise. Let the Government in the rightful exercise of its constitutional power to extend commerce, incidentally prepare the means by which the free people of color may return to the land of their ancestors, bearing from the Western to the Eastern hemisphere all the elements of the highest civilization the world has ever known; at the same time it will benefit this country, and thus do more than has ever been accomplished by its legislation.

Of course we do not wish to be understood as asserting that all black men will, by transportation to the coast of Africa become decent, industrious, and efficient members of the community. We wish only to be understood as asserting that as a general rule the free blacks will in all respects become far more prosperous and happy in Africa where they will be thrown on their own energies than in the United States. Here they are in a degraded condition, to their own prejudice as well as to the disadvantage of the whites. The history of the world proves that the separation of two such races is indispensable to the success of the inferior race. The evils of a mixture

are so apparent that the separation of races so contradistinguished should be regarded as a most desirable consummation. For the accomplishment of such an end, the scheme of the American Colonization Society is by far the best that has been proposed. The results have triumphantly vindicated the wisdom of

those great and good men to whose benevolence the country is indebted for the origin and support of African Colonization. Carried on more extensively than it has yet been, the same good results will continue to follow the exhibition of national philanthropy.

Charles Yancey.

Testimonial of the character and conduct of Charles Yancey, one of the emigrants by the Barque Baltimore, in a letter from Lieutenant Abney, of the Palmetto Regiment of South Carolina volunteers, addressed to D. L. Adams, Esq., who emancipated Charles, and gave him permission to go to Liberia.

NATIONAL PALACE,
City of Mexico, Oct. 28, 1847.

It gives me great pleasure to state that Charles Yancey, who has been my servant through this war, has been uniformly faithful and kind to me. In my sickness, he has been attentive, and constantly at my bedside; and even in battle, he has not deserted his post of duty. His courage is as unquestionable as that of any man in the army. At the terrible battle of Cherubusco, when I was shot, and when his young master, Lieutenant David Adams, was killed, and when the very air was darkened with bullets, he was the first man to come to our relief. He was the only servant on the field of battle, during the engagement. His attentions to Lieutenant Adams, when he was killed, were as kind and constant as they could have been; and in that dreadful hour, when half the whole Palmetto regiment were bleeding to death, he lay, during a day and night, by the dead body of his master, and only left him to afford a few comforts to me, when I was unable to procure them myself.

When the regiment and the army were on their march from Puebla to the city of Mexico, the extreme rear guard, which was commanded by Corporal W. B. Brooks, was attacked by a body of Lancers or Guerrilleros, and had one of their number killed. Charles was, at the time the skirmish commenced, nearer the regiment than he was to the rear guard, but knowing that one of our mess was in danger, and would probably be killed, he snatched up a musket, and ran to him, and fought by his side, until the regiment went to their relief.

Charles has been in the battles of Vera Cruz, Amasoque, Contreras, and Cherubusco, and he was on the Alvarado march, which was more fatal to us than perhaps any one battle. He was the only servant that had the courage to go into all the battles, which he certainly did, either by the side of his master or myself.

I saw Charles at the battle of Contreras, when young Brooks had his musket broken by a shot, step up and hand him his own, and furnish himself with another that lay on the field. It was generally spoken of, that at the same battle, Charles, after exchanging shots with a single Mexican, took him prisoner. I may further add, that Charles was present during a portion of the operations in taking the Castle of Cha-

pultepec, and the gates of the city of Mexico.

If you will write to me, and give me information as to his wants, if he should really go to Liberia, I will not be slack in rendering him all the

aid in my power; for I sincerely feel that I owe Charles a debt of gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH ABNEY.

D. L. ADAMS, Esq.

Augusta, Georgia.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

A good mode of making a cheap, substantial, and permanent Fence.

THE subject of fencing or enclosing lots is one which necessarily interests every farmer. And as we have heard recently much speculation as to the kind of hedge which should be adopted, perhaps some of our readers may profit by the following, from our note book, with respect to the culture of lime hedge, which we some time since gathered from persons whose experience in such matters entitles them to credit.

Collect limes after the middle of August—those which ripen earlier have but few seeds—put them in barrels or hollows of the ground, keeping successive portions separate, so that those collected earliest may not have the seed injured by too strong fermentation. In the dry season they may be rotted in a damp cellar, where they should be kept wet with water, and covered with straw or grass. When all are partly rotten, put them in a tub—mash them with a pounder, and then wash the seed by pouring on water, and decanting them till they are nearly clean, and sow them in a nursery.

In October a bushel of limes will yield about a pint of seed, and three bushels will make a half mile of hedge. The soil of the nursery should be somewhat loose and sandy—not in a hollow where the rains will wash it, with little or no grass; and should be cleared, burned, and raked clean. Mark it out in drills about 18 inches apart, sow the seed, and if the weather be moist,

cover the seed as lightly as possible. The nursery must be kept clean with the hoe and rake, and this with the richness of the ground, causing a rank growth of the plants, will be the best preventive against the depredations of grass-hoppers and other insects.

Make a potatoe ridge around the farm in April or May, let it settle two or three days, stretch a line over the middle of it, and make deep holes six inches apart, with a stake—take the plants out of the nursery, cut off or bend up the bottom root, if too long, and set them an inch deeper than they were in the nursery. When vines or grass encroach upon the hedge, turn their ends away with a hoe, and clean the sides of the ridge. As soon as sprouts are sent up to the height of three feet, top the hedge down to half that height, with cutlass or scythe. After three or four topplings, town lot hedges may be trimmed perpendicularly on the sides to the breadth of four feet, and allowed to grow not more than five feet high. If the land is poor and hard, and the hedge requires manuring, have the grass cut—not hoed—on each side in the rainy season, and place it close to the hedge. If hoed up, the grass will not rot, but grow and make the hedge foul.

The following is the estimated expense of making half a mile of hedge, and attending it until it is a sufficient fence at the end of two

years from the time of planting the nursery—viz:		Four days making ridge -	\$3 00
Three bushels of limes - -	\$0 75	Six days transplanting - -	4 50
Two days work in cleaning limes, and preparing and planting nursery - -	1 50	Three days cleaning hedge -	2 25
One day cleaning nursery through the season - -	75	Two days topping hedge twice - - - - -	1 50
		Total for half a mile - -	\$14 25

[From the Puritan Recorder.]

Benevolence to the African Race.

THE question as to what course of measures true benevolence to the African race in America requires, has now for a long course of years been one of absorbing interest, and earnest, not to say angry discussion in this country. And it is not easy to determine, whether much progress has been made towards the proper issue. But in the mean time, events have been in progress towards a crisis, which will soon press the question to a decision. Many of the free States have been making legal provisions to exclude the free blacks from their soil. Indeed, in the free States, there are conflicting elements of policy. There is on the one hand a sentiment of deep repugnance towards the execution of the fugitive slave-law, and a disposition to defend the liberty which the fugitive finds in our territory, and therein a tendency to invite in among us, to any extent, the black population of the South. Then on the other hand, there is in many of the free States, an alarm at the increase of the blacks, and a disposition to thrust them out, or fence them out by legal provisions. And these opposite policies are developed on the same ground.

Take for instance the State of Ohio. Perhaps no State has had a stronger repugnance to the fugitive-slave law, and the interests which that law was made to defend. And no State has gone further in legisla-

tion to break the practical force of that law. It has made a law, requiring the prosecuting officers of the State and counties to interfere in every case of the arrest of a fugitive, and through the *habeas corpus*, to secure to the fugitive a trial by jury. And yet in this same State, there is a wide-spread alarm, at the increase of the blacks, and a disposition for strong measures of legislative exclusion. The convention of Ohio in session the present year for amending the constitution of that State, have passed by a vote of ninety-four to forty, a provision that no negro or mulatto shall come into the State. Another provision, that all contracts made with such persons so coming in, shall be punishable by a fine of from ten to five hundred dollars, was passed by a vote of seventy-eight to fifty-nine.

Indiana, in her constitutional convention, has made provision excluding all negroes and mulattoes from settling within her limits, and making void all contracts made with them, and subjecting to a fine all persons who employ them, or encourage them to remain. Illinois, at an earlier period, has made effective provisions to prevent free blacks from finding a home in her. Iowa is legislating in the same direction.

If these measures are prompted by any necessity in the case—a question which we do not undertake

to settle—it is a cruel necessity. A man of true wisdom and benevolence would with great reluctance vote for such laws. But we see as a matter of fact, that such a policy is extending in the free States. And the inevitable result will be, that those States that have more of sympathy for the unfortunate race, and refuse to make such laws, will be filled, not with fugitive slaves, but with freemen fleeing from the lash of the law in free States. If many free States make such laws, and the few do not, those few will eventually come in exclusive possession of the blacks. For the remaining whites will emigrate to avoid the inconveniences of the preponderance of that race.

The present state of things is this. The slave States are legislating in every possible way to crowd out the free blacks into the free States. Foreseeing evils from this, many of the free States are imitating the legislation of the slave States; and the tendency of all this is, to concentrate the whole mass of the free blacks throughout the country, into

a few of the free States, that have too much benevolence to do the same. When this result shall be brought nearer home, the remaining States will have presented to them a fearful alternative. They must either do the same, or take a voyage to St. Domingo.

Now, it is easy to see that a crisis is here forming, which calls for the exercise of all the wisdom and benevolence that is available for this unfortunate race of people. Something more must be done than is now in progress for them, or great cruelties and disasters will come upon them, and great evils upon ourselves. We have seen the finger of Providence pointing to Colonization as the only way of escape. And we are glad to see, that in the same States, where the evils are most felt, Legislatures are beginning to look at the subject in earnest. When the State Governments and the National Government take up the work, then it may be done upon a scale proportioned to the necessities of the case.

[From the Nashville Union.]

The Colonization of Free Blacks.

STEAMSHIPS TO AFRICA.

THE subjects presented above are such as should receive the serious and earnest consideration of the southern people. What is to be done with our surplus black population is an important question, and the sooner we begin to inquire into this matter the better will it be for us and our children. In order to estimate correctly the magnitude of the evil which will come upon us, unless we take steps in time to arrest the danger, we need only consider the rapid increase of the black population in the United States

since 1800. The whole slave population in the United States in the year 1800 was 893,000; it now is 3,078,734, which shows an increase, in fifty years, of 2,185,734. If the same ratio of increase should continue, the slave population of the United States in fifty years from this time will be about 12,000,000; and in 100 years it will amount to forty millions. The free blacks are also increasing with fearful rapidity, especially in the Southern States. Their whole number, in the year 1800, was 106,306, and in 1840 it was

386,235, showing an increase, during that period, of 277,837. In Virginia, Delaware and Maryland the free blacks in 1800 amounted to 47,977, and in 1840 to 128,781. So it has been in all the other southern States. The increase has been much greater in Louisiana than in any other southern State. In 1810 the free blacks of Louisiana amounted to 7,585, and in 1840 the number was 25,502. Virginia alone has now a free black population of 53,757, and Maryland has a free colored population of 73,158, whilst in 1790 the whole free colored population of the United States amounted only to 59,460. These facts are startling, and show not only the rapid increase of slaves, but also of free blacks in the United States. It is to remedy this growing evil that the South must adopt wise and efficient means. We should not shut our eyes to the danger until it comes upon us in all its fearfulness, but with a wise foresight and manly resolution we should now take the necessary steps to avoid it. It is our duty, then, to commence an early, energetic, and systematic movement to prevent the apprehended danger. The Colonization scheme has met with the sanction of the wisest and best men of the South. Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Marshall, and other distinguished southern statesmen, were warm advocates of the policy of colonizing our free blacks upon the coast of Africa. The experiment has been tried, and has thus far been eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition it met with, and the many obstacles to be overcome.

It being evident that we must devise some scheme to get clear of the free black population, which is becoming an incubus upon all the

States, but more especially upon the Southern and Western, the question presents itself, can any more reasonable plan be suggested than the one set forth in the Report of the Naval Committee of the last House of Representatives of Congress. The advantages which would result to this country from an increase of our steam navy, which is one of the principal objects of the bill reported by that Committee, it is unnecessary for me to point out, as they have been so elaborately and ably set forth in the Report of the Committee itself. The great object in the establishment of a line of steamers to the Western Coast of Africa is to increase our steam navy upon the most judicious and economical plan. The benefits which would result to the cause of colonization would be merely incidental. Mr. Jefferson believed that Congress had the power to colonize the free blacks, and he is known to have been extremely jealous of the assumption of power by the General Government. Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, as well as the leading statesmen and jurists of the present day, all concur with Mr. Jefferson in opinion on this subject. Our Government has, for a number of years, had a large squadron on the African coast, for the purpose of suppressing the African slave trade, and I am not aware that this was ever considered unconstitutional. Why, then, has Congress not the same power to aid the Colonization cause as it has to expend large sums of money annually to suppress the slave trade. In fact, it has been ascertained that the only effectual means of suppressing the slave trade is by Colonization. It therefore follows that if Congress has the power to appropriate money for the suppression of

the slave trade it has the same power to appropriate money in aid of the colonization of free blacks. If, however, it be admitted that Congress has no power to aid the Colonization cause by any direct grant of money, yet it will not be denied that Congress has the right to adopt the wisest and most efficient means to increase our steam navy, so as to make it adequate to the wants of our growing commerce, and if in so doing, the cause of Colonization can be incidentally aided there can be no possible objection. The commercial advantages resulting from the establishment of this line are not to be overlooked. Africa has a population of 150 millions, all of whom have to be clothed, and the very articles they need and must have for clothing are the coarse cotton goods, which can be manufactured more advantageously in the Southern States of this Union than anywhere else. We will receive in exchange for our fabrics, their camwood, ginger, pepper, arrowroot, indigo, coffee, and various other tropical productions which will form the basis of an extensive and lucrative commerce. Great Britain is aware of this, and she is already taking steps to secure the growing commerce of that immense country, which she knows must in the course of time become extremely valuable. She is anxious to monopolise it for the purpose of supplying herself with tropical productions, and of obtaining a market for her immense manufactures. She has established a line of steamers to Africa, hoping, thereby, to secure the entire commerce of those vast regions. If the bill reported by the Naval Com-

mittee, or a similar one, should be passed by Congress at an early day, and the subject of Colonization should receive that attention in the several States to which its importance entitles it, we can and will obtain the entire control of the Liberia trade. Having through the energy and munificence of our own citizens, established that colony, we should not now, through mere supineness, permit another nation to come in and reap all the benefits. This cause is one that appeals to our humanity, our philanthropy, and our interests. It has engaged the attention of the ablest statesmen, as well as of the most learned and pious divines.

Tennessee at this time, has not a very large free black population, and we can, if we will commence in time, get rid of them at but little expense, but if we defer the matter much longer the evil will grow upon us in a fearful manner. The free blacks in this State do not exceed 8,000 at this time, I presume, though I have no means of determining the exact number. If the African line of steamships should be established, it would require but a small sum to send these 8,000 to Liberia. A sufficient sum could, and I doubt not, would be raised by private contribution, without any aid from the State, though I know of no more advantageous method of disposing of the public money, since the presence of free negroes is often so injurious to our slave population. In conclusion I will say that I have never known *any measure more acceptable to the people generally than that of sending the free blacks to Liberia.*

African Geographical Discoveries.

DISCOVERIES of considerable magnitude have, according to the Cape

Town Mail, been shed over the geography of the interior of Africa.—

The substance of it is that the great lake before reported discovered in South Africa, although receiving the waters of several rivers, has no outlet to the ocean. About seven days' journey to the north of this lake a ridge of very high mountains crosses the continent, and beyond it a new "river system" commences, the streams all flowing to the north and ultimately to the ocean.

It is one of these streams, say the accounts, that Mareleskatre and his tribe have made a temporary resting place. This chief, some twenty-five years ago, was in subjection to a Zula tyrant named Chaka, residing near the Eastern Coast, south of the latitude of 28 degrees. Escaping from the domination of his merciless master, he fled with a large body of adherents over the mountains to the northwest, spreading devastation around him as he passed.

He was driven still further northward by the Boers, who, in their turn, were pushed forward by the advancing civilization of the English. Thus Mareleskatre, with his ferocious legions, has been retiring continually towards the Equator, leaving behind them a deserted country, swept of inhabitants by his destroying march. He has now traversed at least a thousand miles from the point at which his wanderings commenced at least a quarter of a century ago.

Still his indefatigable pursuers dog the steps of the retreating lion, and have already begun to rout him from

his latest lair in the centre of the continent. The Cape Town Mail hazards the prediction, that before another quarter of a century shall have elapsed, the whole interior of South Africa to the Equator will be occupied by civilized communities of the European race, and probably under the dominion of Great Britain. Among the discoveries of the new land of promise are ivory in considerable quantities, and many other articles of commercial value.

Some travellers have arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from the Zula country. A party came to the kraal of one of the principal Zula chiefs, styled by the natives En Corzon. Corzon, the chief, rejoiced in the possession of twenty wives, all of whom were daily dismissed to the labors of the field, except one favorite dark beauty, who seemed exempt from this unfeminine occupation. A cup-bearer, too, figured at the festive board, reminding the travellers of Pharaoh and the kings of ancient times—a tall, stalwart native, whose head was bound with a large blue shawl, in Oriental style.

The natives use black earthenware cups. These cups were so beautifully glazed and of such curious workmanship, that they were surprised to find that they were manufactured by the natives. The kraal or hut of the chief was surrounded for miles with those of his relatives. Large crops of mealies, sweet potatoes and Caffricorn were seen, as well as immense quantities of sugar cane.

[Correspondence of the Central Christian Herald.]

Letter from West Africa.

DEAR BROTHER MILLS,—While many of your readers are mingling their prayers in unison with the Church generally, in behalf of the

heathen world, on this first Monday of the month, I will spend a part of the day in writing you some particulars respecting that portion of dark

Africa which borders on the Bight of Biafra, the southern part of the Gulf of Guinea.

A few days since, I left Gaboon, and have been coasting down to this place, near the mouth of the Cammeroons river, where we came to anchor Saturday evening last.—Yesterday was quite a pleasant Sabbath. All work was suspended, and, at the request of the captain, I preached to those on board. I had made arrangements to go on shore to-day, and preach to the people, who have never been visited by a missionary; but the copious rains will prevent me from going.

The Bight of Biafra extends from the Gaboon on the south, north to the mouth of the Niger. Numerous rivers, draining vast regions to central Africa, empty their waters into this bight, the largest of which are the Gaboon, Mooney, Cammeroons, Bonny, Calabar, and the famed Niger.

The coast from Gaboon to this place is generally high and thickly wooded, and, in the interior, high hills and mountains can be seen in a clear day. This afternoon, a most magnificent view is spread out before me. The rivers Cammeroons, Bimbia, and Barea roll their muddy waters into the bay in such quantities as to color it, and render it fresh, several miles from the shore. To the westward fifty miles distant, the island of Fernando Po raises its mountainous peak 10,000 feet above the ocean. To the northwest, forty-five miles distant, the Cammeroons mountains, 13,000 feet high, are visible; and several distinct ranges can be seen to the eastward, in the interior. O, when will the voice of prayer, and songs of praise to God, be heard upon these mountain-tops, and resound through these vallies of heathen darkness?

Until recently, this part of the coast of Africa was little known, having been but seldom visited by Europeans, except slave-traders.—It was long one of the principal and most advantageous regions for the prosecution of the slave-trade; and vast multitudes have been exported from all these rivers. Human sacrifices have also been practised here on a larger scale than elsewhere on the coast. But a brighter day is dawning upon these dark shores.

The course of the Niger has been traced into the heart of Africa, and most of the other rivers have been explored. The slave-trade has been nearly, or quite, suppressed, by the vigilance of English cruisers, and in consequence of treaties formed with the native kings: and now the palm oil and ivory trade is fast being substituted for that nefarious traffic, which has, for centuries, rendered all of this region a scene of lamentation and woe.

A few years since, no missionary had ever visited this part of the coast; but now four Protestant missions have been established: one at Gaboon, one on Corisco island, one on Fernando Po, with stations at Bimbia and Cammeroons, and one also on the Calabar river. Five or six of the native languages have been acquired and reduced to writing, into which portions of the Bible have been translated. Hundreds of youth have learned to read.—Thousands of the people have heard the Gospel, and a few have been hopefully converted to God. When I contrast these facts with what was the condition of this coast a few years since, I feel that there is hope for Africa; and thank God and take courage. Yes, the days of Africa's mourning are numbered.—Her wrongs will be redressed.—Her midnight darkness will recede

before the Gospel light, and her long-shackled and benighted sons will stretch forth their hands to God, rejoicing in the light and liberty wherewith he makes his people free.

Truly and affectionately yours, in Gospel bonds.

A. BUSHNELL.

Bight of Biafra, W. A., Oct. 7, 1850.

Shape of Africa.

"AFRICA," says the learned Arnold Guyot, "is the most singular in its form, of all the continents. Its mass, nearly round or ellipsoidal, is concentrated upon itself. It projects into the ocean no important peninsula, nor any where lets into its bosom the waters of the ocean. It seems to close itself against every influence from without. Thus the extension of the line of its coasts is only fourteen thousand geographical miles, of sixty to the degree, for a surface of eight millions seven hundred and twenty thousand square miles; so that Africa has only one mile of coast for six hundred and twenty-three miles of surface!"

But when we glance at the map of Europe, we perceive the very reverse to be true. "Of all the continents, Europe is the one whose forms of contour are most varied.

Its principal mass is deeply cut in all parts, by the ocean, and by inland seas; and seems almost on the point of resolving itself into peninsulas." "The inland seas and the portions of the ocean which its outer limits enclose, form nearly half of its surface. The line of its shores is thus carried to the extent of seventeen thousand two hundred miles, an enormous proportion, compared with its small size: for it is three thousand two hundred miles more than Africa, which is nevertheless three times greater! Europe enjoys one mile of coast for every one hundred and fifty-six square miles of surface. It is thus the continent most open to the sea for foreign connections, at the same time that it is the most individualized in local and independent districts."

Letter from Thomas Rutherford, Esq.

RICHMOND, April 2, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: Will you permit me, after the lapse of time, which has taken place, since I did myself the pleasure of addressing you in the months of September, October, and December last, to recall your attention to those letters. From their contents, you will find, that though as ardent as ever in my desires for the success of the schemes of the Colonization Society, I did not then anticipate much good from the project of the steamships to Africa. On this subject it is needless to enter into details, as the scheme never did please me in any respect.

I doubted whether the plan could be embraced under the provisions of our Constitution, and if it could, I thought it would be much more fit, that it should be managed by the Government, for the benefit of the nation, than by any company, who might be stimulated thereunto by such advantages or monopolies, as I thought it

would be impolitic in our Government to grant. Seeing, however, that you entertained more favorable views than I did, I thought it my duty to wait the issue of the different projects which might be brought forward in Congress, before I would trouble you farther on the subject. Hence my silence until now. So far nothing has been done, and I am left to entertain the opinions which I did at the outset.

The agitation which has of late taken place on the slave question, has of course, occupied the minds of all who feel an interest in the welfare and quiet of mankind, and deeply it must be regretted by the friends of our Union, however strongly we may feel ourselves intrenched in the right, under the laws of God and man, that we should see a party professing themselves to be lovers of God, and to hold in highest veneration the laws enacted by God himself, but who pretend conscientiously to believe that they have a right

to scoff at all law, except such as they believe to be deducible from the word of God alone.

I say it is lamentable to think that such a party should prevail, as has been evinced in Massachusetts and elsewhere, as it may tend to keep up the inflamed spirits of our infatuated abolitionists, and prevent a peaceful settlement, perhaps for a long period to come, of this agitating question.

While, however, under the guidance of a gracious Providence, trusting in the uprightness of our intentions, we hold on our course, believing that all will finally be conducted to that end, which is dictated by Supreme Wisdom, it is in the mean time very consolatory to find that the affairs of the American Colonization Society have been carried on through the past year with a greater degree of success than usual. Its receipts and disbursements have both been larger than usual, and the conduct of the Government of Liberia seems to promise all, and even more than all, which could reasonably have been expected from a Government so lately organized.

Already has the independence of Liberia been acknowledged by France and England. Does it not then follow, that as these two wise Governments have seen it their interest to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, and to enter into treaties of amity and commerce with her, that we ought to do the same. Indeed it may be asked why this has been so long delayed: as it generally happens, that in forming treaties of commerce, the greatest advantages are obtained by those who enter first into such treaties.

Some regard to the share of health and strength, which by the blessing of God, I am still permitted, now in my 86th year, to enjoy, admonishes me that I must be more brief in the remainder of my letter, than it was my intention when I took up my pen to address you.

I will therefore now only say, that the Colonization Society has my warmest prayers for its success, proceeding from a conscientious belief I now entertain, that nothing has ever yet been manifested, as more likely to bring down upon human action the favor of God. It is, therefore, with regret, I now acknowledge, how long it was ere I took any part in the proceedings of this Society, but if it will be any amends, that I should now endeavor by future diligence, when my candle is almost extinct, to make up for past neglect, I would suggest the propriety of giving our utmost attention to the following particulars, with the least possible delay.

Let all due diligence be used to procure such an increase of pecuniary resources, as may be wanted for the accomplishment of its purposes, and with this, let all possible economy be used in the administration of its means, as will secure the confidence of contributors, that they are bestowing their means wisely, and for the most beneficent ends.

According to my mind, Liberia stands more in need of assistance in the following particulars at present, than of an enlarged emigration, which might prove rather injurious than otherwise, if without having made timely preparation for the reception of an increased emigration, a sudden increase was to be thrown upon her shores.

I have seen that some discussion has taken place on the subject of education: surely nothing can be of more importance than to give primary attention to this subject, it being of the first necessity to the educated, that their instructors shall have been well qualified to teach.

We find amongst the various classes of men, some inspired by the glory alone of doing good, and others actuated by a desire to transmit their names with honor to future generations, and for that cause, in the mean time, willing to submit to all the privations which a rigid fate may impose.

I am, therefore, disposed to believe that Liberia has many zealous friends amongst the whites, willing to encounter all hazards in the prosecution of so glorious a cause; neither can I doubt, under present circumstances, when it is seen that several of the Legislatures of the different States of the Union are about adopting such measures, as must tend more and more to cramp the energies of those of the colored race, who still remain free amongst us, and must render their stay still more and more uncomfortable, but that a portion of them, who may have had a better education than common, will be stimulated by a desire to render themselves illustrious in the eyes of their fellows, by devoting themselves to the glorious object of giving intellectual light and life to the blind and dead.

When in addition, I see it stated, that after having left the sea-shore for a distance of from fifty to sixty miles inland, situations may be found, not unpropitious to the health of the white man, I am filled with the idea that the time is not far distant; when that most difficult problem will be solved, and that it will no longer be a question, how education is to be communicated to the people of Africa.

If with the troublous time we have experienced during the agitations which have

prevailed, we yet see cause to place our reliance on the Almighty, let us not despair of the issue, but trust in his inscrutable wisdom to bring all to a favorable end.

After seeing that due care has been taken for the promoting of the great cause of education, so necessary to secure well-founded institutions for the government of our infant Republic, it appears to me of the next importance, that we should turn our attention to the procuring of such territory, as may be necessary to secure us against the recurrence of that abominable trade, the slave trade.

If we have not already succeeded in this, I think no time ought to be lost in procuring *whatever further territory may be wanted* to effect this object, *whatever may be the cost*, and that everything ought to be done in the most effectual manner to guard against any irruptions which may be attempted from any of the barracoons on the coast, if any there may be still remaining.

I do not enter into any inquiries as to the probability of a termination of slavery at any given period, believing that inscrutable Wisdom reserves that knowledge to Himself, though I incline to the opinion with Mr. Clay, that when this country is filled up, as in all probability it soon will be, with emigrants from different parts of the world, we may then look for an extinction of slavery, as no longer can it be profitable for slave owners to keep them, when their support would in all probability amount to as much as the value of the produce of their labor.

Having already mentioned that I intended to make my further observations brief, I will only add that I would gladly hear that all possible diligence was used in preparing suitable buildings for the accommodation of emigrants during their acclimating season, as even a knowledge of this would doubtless have a tendency to relieve the minds of many, who may be apprehensive of the dangers attending the acclimating season, and may therefore be disposed to delay the entering upon an enterprise, which otherwise might appear so desirable to them.

Conscious of my inability to throw much light on the subject, or to promote the cause by any use I could make of my pen, I have hitherto rather desired that my name should not be used in any correspondence I might have with you on the subject; but as I consider it my duty not to withhold my testimony at this late day, when my tongue must soon be for ever sealed, I leave you to make such use of this letter as you may think proper, in which I now enclose you herewith my check on the Bank of Virginia for one hundred dollars, as my contribution for the present year to the funds of the Society.

I pray you to present my respects to Mrs. McLain, who had the goodness to send me an orange, the growth of Liberia, which I preserved on my mantle-piece as long as it could well be kept, and to believe me, with sentiments of affectionate regard, your very sincere friend,

THOS. RUTHERFORD.

To the Rev. Wm. McLain, Sec. A. C. S.

Letter from Capt. Andrew H. Foote, of the U. S. Navy.

THE following copy of a letter from Capt. Foote, of the United States Brig Perry, now cruising on the coast of Africa, to a gentleman of New Haven, was sent to us from Monrovia by President Roberts, with the approbation of the writer. It was received in the month of February, but was unavoidably crowded out of the subsequent numbers of the Repository.

U. S. BRIG PERRY,
Monrovia Roads, Liberia,
Dec. 18, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: In this letter I propose giving an account of the political, religious, and social condition of Liberia. Its natural history and geology, its agricultural character and general resources, are not yet sufficiently developed, or at least I am not

sufficiently familiar with them to express an opinion.

Liberia has an extent of three hundred miles of seacoast, with a prospect of soon extending it to Sierra Leone, an additional distance of two hundred miles, and an average of fifty miles in the interior, with a population at this moment of one hundred and fifty thousand souls. When we consider that the colony has been established but a quarter of a century, and that the number of emigrants from the United States have not exceeded seven thousand, we see that the annexation spirit has been rife to a degree beyond that prevailing among the *Anglo-Saxon* race in the United States, impelling them towards the fulfilment of their manifest destiny.

In 1847, Liberia declared its independence, and has been acknowledged by Great Britain, France, and Belgium. The Government is modelled upon that of the Uni-

ted States. No white person is eligible to any office; in fact, cannot become a citizen of the Republic.

You are familiar with the history of Colonization, and the causes leading Liberia to become an independent nation. So far as Colonization has been regarded in reference to abolishing slavery in our country, I leave it still an open question. My object in this letter is to show that Christendom must look mainly to Liberia for the suppression of the slave trade, and the evangelization of Africa. I shall attempt to establish these positions by the testimony of those who have derived their knowledge and views from a residence in the country, or from personal intercourse with the people.

Sir Charles Hotham, Commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the coast of Africa, in speaking of Liberia, says: "So long as they observe their present system of government, both humanity and civilization are deeply interested in their progress. It is only through their means we can hope to improve the African race."

A letter dated London, May, 1849, is so pertinent to this subject, that I will transcribe it entire. "In my last, I told you that the Rev. Mr. Miller was to be examined by a committee of the House of Lords on Liberia. That examination came off on Monday, the 30th ultimo; and the result, I hope, will be of the most important consequences to the welfare and good reputation of this most interesting young Republic. Mr. Miller went before the committee perfectly well prepared. He wrote out a series of questions, the answers to which he was fully prepared for. He handed in the questions to the Bishop of Oxford, the chairman of the committee, and the result is the most complete and interesting body of evidence respecting this Republic that could be collected. Mr. P. Vaughan, Rev. Mr. Hanson, and others, assembled at Mr. Miller's on Wednesday evening last, and examined the whole document, which amounts to ninety-two pages of a large manuscript book, (taken down by a stenographer,) say twenty inches long by eight broad. This testimony is what Mr. Miller gave orally, and from documents which he furnished, and is independent of a large quantity of matter, which he is privileged to furnish for the appendix.

The testimony relates to the origin and cause of settlement on the coast of Africa, the persons composing it, how it has been supported, its influence on the slave trade, its present condition, and future prospects.

Why does Liberia exercise such a wonderful influence in suppressing the slave trade in its neighborhood, whilst the British, French, Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish colonies exercise none whatever? Because Liberia is inhabited by a class of intelligent, christianized American negroes, who have a mortal hatred of the accursed slave traffic, whilst the colony of Sierra Leone is inhabited by recaptured Africans, who are little removed from the state of barbarism and savageness in which they were found when taken out of the slavers by the British cruisers.

Why does Liberia present the most successful example of a black settlement prosperous beyond measure, and likely to become a great empire, on which, during its existence of twenty-five years, only 250,000*l.* have been expended, whilst the Colony of Sierra Leone, on which millions of pounds have been lavished for more than fifty years, shows no signs of improvement, and little prospect of future prosperity? The reason is, that in the first, the blacks govern themselves, and are consequently stimulated to every kind of improvement, whilst in the latter the whites are the rulers, between whom and the colored people there is no sympathy or cordiality of feeling—the whites sicken and die, and those that live are glad to get back to England as soon as possible.

The above will give you some idea of the kind of testimony elicited by Mr. Miller's examination, the publication of which, by the House of Lords, will be spread before the British public, information calculated to do the Republic a vast deal of good. This committee of the House of Lords is intended to inquire into the best method of suppressing the slave trade; and Mr. Miller's evidence goes to show that Liberia, and similar establishments, is the most effectual plan for doing it. The committee of the House of Commons is for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the slave trade. Mr. Miller has not been examined by this committee, and I fear will not be. I assure you I was delighted with the full and satisfactory manner in which Mr. Miller gave his testimony to the Lord's committee. Mr. Miller wishes to get up a society here, for the purpose of furthering the interests of Liberia. To promote this society, it is a matter of immense consequence that President Roberts should send from Liberia as good a man as himself, if such can be found in the Republic, which I doubt, to represent the Liberian commerce, government, and all its interests; indeed, to be the minister of the

Republic of Liberia, near the Court of St. James. If the President send here a good Liberian, and Mr. Hanson go to Liberia as British consul—of which appointment he tells me he thinks there is every prospect—then the interests will be well attended to, as far as regards this country, and most important results may be expected for the good of Liberia. If President Roberts had stopped here two or three months longer, and represented more generally the state of things in Liberia, he would have effected much good; because wherever he went he gained golden opinions by the display he made of good sense, sound judgment, discretion, and most pleasing and quiet manners."

President Roberts, in his appeal to the Government and people of the United States, after acknowledging the timely assistance rendered by the English and French Governments, in aiding the Liberian forces to extirpate the slave factories, says: "If this Republic should be enabled to add Gallinas to its territory, the line of coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas would be under its jurisdiction; and with one or two small vessels and boats this line of coast could easily be kept free from the withering influence of the slave trade."

The Liberia Herald says: "It is now universally admitted that settlements such as Liberia present the most effectual barrier to the slave trade—that so far as their influence extends, the trade is wholly destroyed. In proportion, therefore, as the Republic of Liberia increases in strength and influence, in proportion as it extends its territory, and acquires strength to protect and suppress illicit traffic, in the same proportion will slavery be suppressed, and the necessity of keeping cruisers in the vicinity of the settlements be decreased."

Such is Liberia now: what was Liberia twenty-five years ago? The population and country were divided into petty tribes and districts, making continual war on each other, for the purpose of catching slaves, while the individuals of each tribe were at the mercy of the barbarous despot at its head. I trust that enough has been said to establish the fact in all candid minds, that Christendom must look mainly to Liberia for the suppression of the slave trade, and must sustain her accordingly.

I have alluded to the destruction of slave stations by the Liberians, assisted by the English and French cruisers. Our own men-of-war were at hand, and most gladly would have participated in such service, but our Government does not feel autho-

rized to permit her cruisers to act against any but her own citizens when engaged in this traffic. For, while Congress has declared the slave trade to be piracy, it is in the sense of a municipal law, and not that of the law of nations. We, therefore, are not only prevented from breaking up slave stations, but cannot capture a vessel, even *with slaves on board*, unless she be *bona fide* American, of which there are very few, as they are sold really or nominally, and run up Portuguese, Spanish, or Brazilian colors, before taking their slaves on board, while the English in treaty with other powers, capture not only those bearing their own flag, but those bearing the flags of other nations—that of the United States, and France excepted. This with more than quadruple the number of English cruisers to our own, and many of which are steamers, will satisfactorily account for the disparity of captured slaves by the American and English men-of-war on the coast. It is no reason, however, why our force should not be maintained on the coast, as its moral effect is most happy in sustaining Liberia—protecting our commerce, and suppressing the slave trade—at least the participation of American citizens in it.

Still this vessel, the "Perry," has within seven months captured two slavers, which is a full proportion of captures made by the British squadron with their steamers and sailing vessels. These captures, however, were made on the southern coast of Africa, which is beyond the limits of our regular cruising ground, but where it is believed that the protection of our legal commerce, as well as the abuse of the American flag in the slave trade, alike call for the constant presence of two or three American cruisers.

I will now take up the second proposition: The prospective evangelization of Africa through the instrumentality of Liberia: The climate of Africa renders it, humanly speaking, impossible for white missionaries to sustain the institutions of the Christian religion—a country whose deadly fevers have prevented its exploration by whites, will effectually bar Christianity from its centre, unless introduced by colored people, whom Providence has adapted to the climate. In this view of the case, if Liberia fails, it involves for generations to come, the extinction of hope for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. How, then, can the Christian escape from rendering Liberia all assistance in his power towards accomplishing the great mission which Providence no doubt has destined her?

In pursuance of the plan of introducing the testimony of persons who are, or have been in Africa, I commence with making extracts from letters of the Rev. J. Payne, Protestant Episcopal Missionary at Cape Palmas. "During the twelve years of this mission's existence, twenty white laborers, male and female, have been connected with it. Of these, there remain in the field, at the present moment, myself, the only clergyman, with my wife, and Dr. Perkins, making three in all! Some have died, and others have withdrawn on account of ill health, or different reasons. But as the causes are likely to be permanent, it is proper to judge of the future by the past, which fully sustains the opinion just expressed, that the wants of the mission are not to be supplied from the church at home.

"There appears to me to be quite as little prospect of an immediate supply of suitable native agents. There remains but one other source to which we can look for suitable instruments to sustain the mission. And this, in the Providence of God, is immediately at hand. It is the American colony, within whose bounds our operations are confined. To some it may appear unaccountable that the same advantage should not raise to a like standard, the heathen and the Christian child. But not so to those who have carefully observed the gradual steps by which barbarous nations advance to Christian civilization. The process resembles that by which infancy attains to the maturity of manhood. It has its childhood and its youth, with all attending imperfections; and it is only men who are qualified to be guides and instructors; so it is found that heathen nations, even after they have been converted must pass through their childhood and youth, before they furnish characters of sufficient maturity to be entrusted with their spiritual care. Now, the American African Colonists having been long living under the influence of Christian civilization have passed through stages of childhood and youth. They are struggling rapidly into manhood. With all the disadvantages to which their social condition subjected them in the United States, they are, to say the least, a century in advance of their heathen neighbors. Moreover, by constitution they are adapted to the climate, and of what is still greater consequence, here is their and their children's home. The latter will grow up here, and by constant intercourse with the natives, become perfectly familiar with their languages and customs. Now, it is from

amongst these children that I would have the church train up her teachers and ministers for Africa, Colonists already fill every civil office in Liberia, the higher ones, most ably; why should they not also, in time, fill all in the church?"

It is becoming the policy of foreign missions to educate native children, with the view of supplying their own country with a Gospel ministry, as a foreign supply can never be sustained to occupy the present stations, when there shall be a call for the administration of Christian ordinances to the same extent as in Christendom. This will not only hold good in Africa, but as has been seen by the letter of the Rev. Mr. Payne, even the planting of missionary stations in the interior, can never, as in other countries, be effected by the whites, in consequence of the deleterious effect of climate. To Liberia, then, the Church must look for the performance of this great work. To the Christian, then, who is bound in obedience to his Saviour's injunction, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," if not in person, through his prayers and possessions, sustaining others in this work, Liberia comes with the double claim to sustain her in carrying the Gospel into Africa, and in destroying the slave trade.

What is the religious character of the Liberians? is a question naturally arising in connection with the points under consideration. I ascertained from the President, that a greater proportion of the people were members of the Church than are to be found in any section of our country. I attended Church myself, and heard sound, practical discourses from two colored preachers, which as intellectual efforts, and for soundness of doctrine, would have done no discredit to the Churches in our country. It is true that some of the lower forms of a high spiritual conception of things characterize the people, but far preferable is this, to the tendency of the age in attempting to bring within the scope of human reason the higher mysteries of faith.

We often hear exaggerated accounts, on the one hand, of the prosperity and happiness of the emigrants; and on the other, they are represented as sunk into abject poverty—fast relapsing into a state of barbarism. I went to Monrovia, determined to see and examine for myself—free from all prejudices against Colonization, and equally free from all prejudgment in its favor.

Iron ore exists in large masses, associated with the igneous rock of which

Cape Mesurado is composed. The President informed me, that twenty miles in the interior, ore is found which can be beaten out into malleable iron without the process of smelting. The soil is extremely fertile, adapted to the culture of almost every tropical production: such as sugar-cane, coffee, cassada, which yields tapioca, ginger, ground nuts, pepper, arrow-root, and in the interior, rice, which are or may be articles of export. The fruits I have seen are oranges, bananas, limes, pine-apple, citrons, sour-sop, paw-paws, mangos, plantains, guavas. In addition to these, may be produced the garden vegetables of a tropical climate. With half the labor required in the United States, one can live here far better; but where the spontaneous productions of the soil are so varied and abundant, and the climate so enervating as here, the tendency is to slothfulness of mind and body. As oxen, horses, mules, or plows have not yet been introduced to any considerable extent in agricultural operations, you may imagine it is no easy task to clear fifty acres of land, and prepare it for cultivation. Horses will not live on the seaboard, though they do well in the interior; but I have no doubt that their places might be well supplied by the elephant, if the people had energy enough to catch and train him. Now we must, in justice to the Liberians, remember that all new settlements have their difficulties—want of saw and flour mills, and a host of things which we deem indispensable. Besides, many of these people are ignorant, being dependant on the will and direction of others before coming to Liberia, and hence are rendered incapable of that self-reliance which secures early success in an enterprise of this kind. But while many of the Colonists are poor in body, mind, and estate, compared with white people in the United States, on the other hand are to be seen many intelligent, enterprising persons, far superior in character and intellect to those whose lot is cast among whites. The Colonists generally prefer their present position to that which they held in the United States. There are exceptions, however, as might have been expected, for there always will be associations clinging around one's home, that will, in a distant land, cause a yearning towards the scenes of childhood.

The climate has been regarded as an objection to Liberia. It would be valid against the whites making a lodgment here, but it is the great safeguard of the colored man against the encroachment of

the white. The statistics show that the number of deaths are three per cent. less than in Baltimore, and less than in New York and Philadelphia, notwithstanding all, on their arrival, have to go through the process of acclimation; which, of late years, has become so mild as scarcely to excite any apprehension.

I have not yet visited Cape Palmas, Bassa Cove, and other places which the Colonists have settled, but have reason to believe that Monrovia is a fair type of these places.

Is it for the interest of colored people to emigrate from the United States? To all who are able and disposed to work, who can maintain themselves and families in the United States, I say unhesitatingly yes, go to Liberia. The reason is obvious: you can never rise to that position among whites that God and Nature intended every man should occupy among his fellows; for supposing even that the wishes of philanthropists toward the slave and the free colored man to be obtained—suppose his destitution of political rights were removed, and he unfettered in body and intellect, and cultivated in taste; yet, while free, he is still a bondsman; he is still held in social inferiority; for if freedom is alike the prerogative of the white and black, the white must be left free to choose his most intimate social relations, and he never will unite himself with a caste marked by such a broad distinction as in the two races. Such is the condition in which the colored man is placed in the United States.

The effect of this pressure upon the colored man has led us to regard him as far inferior to the white in his physical and mental condition. Now, without stopping to discuss the correctness of this impression, I would say to the colored man, go to Liberia, where every avenue to distinction is open, where you will find a degree of intelligence and character far beyond that among your brethren in the United States or elsewhere, and where, if you are gifted with mind and intelligence, you may rise to posts of distinction and wealth. Or, if you have a still nobler ambition of employing the talent given you of God in the ministry of Christ, you may exercise that liberty in all its fullness. In short, you may there become not only a freeman in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

I am, sir, respectfully,

And very truly, yours,

ANDREW H. FOOTE.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1851.

MAINE.

By Rev. C. Soule :	
Saco—Philip Eastman, T. Jordan,	
Jr., each \$2; E. G. Lane,	
Ivory Dame, C. G. Burleigh,	
each \$1.....	7 00
Biddeford—S. S. Fairfield.....	2 00
Scarborough—Seth Storer (omit-	
ted last year).....	1 00
Kennebunk Port—B. F. Mason...	3 00
Kennebunk—Mrs. Charles Thomp-	
son, \$5; William B. Sewall,	
\$3; Miss Jane A. Nelson, \$2;	
Capt. J. Hatch, Mrs. A. Tit-	
comb, each \$1; G. P. M. Tit-	
comb, \$3.....	15 00
Portland—J. S. Little, Cash, each	
\$3; Cash, \$2; Charles Davis,	
John Rounds, Sam'l M. Cum-	
mings, J. J. Brown, William	
M. Longly, C. Oxnard, Cash,	
Cash, Cash, A. Libby, J. Spar-	
row, C. Gay, P. Barnes, S.	
and M. Griffith, each \$1.....	22 00
By Capt. George Barker :	
Waterville—Hon. Timothy Bou-	
telle, first payment on account	
of life membership.....	10 00
Bangor—George W. Pickering,	
Esq., annual subscription.....	10 00
	70 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henniker—Abel Connor, Esq., to	
constitute his daughter, Mrs.	
Liva Connor Heath, a life mem-	
ber of the Am. Col. Soc.....	30 00
By E. B. Cleghorn agent :	
Nashua—L. W. Noyes, Dea.	
James Hartshorn, each \$5;	
General Collection, \$7; in part,	
to constitute E. B. Cleghorn a	
life member of the American	
Colonization Society.....	17 00
Portsmouth—D. R. Rogers, \$15;	
Dr. D. H. Peiser, \$10; in part,	
to constitute E. B. Cleghorn a	
life member of the American	
Colonization Society; Dr. Ru-	
fus Kittredge, \$30, to consti-	
tute Charles W. Brewster a life	
member of the American Col.	
Soc., Capt. John Goodwin, \$5;	
Rev. A. P. Peabody, Jacob	
Wendell, each \$1.....	62 00
Salisbury—Collection in Church.	70
	109 70

VERMONT.

Peacham—Dr Josiah Shedd, an-	
nuual donation.....	10 00
MASSACHUSETTS.	
By Capt. George Barker :	
Haverhill—David Marsh, Esq., to	
constitute Nathaniel Marsh a	
life member of the Am. Col. Soc.	30 00
Bradford—Miss Celinda E. Love-	
joy, balance in full to constitute	
herself a life member of the Am.	
Col. Soc.....	15 00
	45 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :	
Waterbury—Hon. Green Ken-	
drick, James M. L. Scovill,	
Wm. H. Scovill, Dea. Aaron	
Benedict, each \$30, to consti-	
tute themselves life members of	
the Am. Col. Soc. ; C. B. Mer-	
riman, \$10; P. W. Carter, E.	
Turner, L. W. Coe, W. H.	
Merriman, Mrs. John P. Elton,	
S. M. Buckingham, J. Buck-	
ingham, B. H. Morse, Charles	
Benedict, each \$5; Rev. Jacob	
L. Clark, S. M. Cate, H. Mer-	
riman, Dr. G. L. Platt, Mrs.	
Bennett Bronson, each \$2; C.	
C. Post, C. D. Kingsbury, N.	
Hall, C. J. Godfrey, D. Ames,	
Jr., H. Hotchkiss, J. Holmes,	
2d, N. Cooke, L. Bronson, J.	
E. Johnson, L. D. Smith, S.	
Grilley, J. P. Blake, J. C.	
Booth, J. Bailey, R. M. Rand,	
Mrs. Esther B. Linsley, each	
\$1; Mrs. H. W. Hayden, A.	
Friend, each 50 cents; A child,	
13 cents; to constitute Rev.	
Jacob L. Clark a life member	
of the Am. Col. Soc.....	203 13
West Meriden—Philo Pratt, J. J.	
Butler, Howell Merriman, J.	
S. Brooks, Esq., each \$10;	
Julius Pratt, E. Camp, each	
\$5; P. J. Clark, J. H. Pratt, H.	
C. Butler, O. Snow, each \$3;	
S. Merriam, L. Merriam, J.	
H. Grey, each \$2; C. P. Colt,	
L. L. Camp, J. H. Washburn,	
William Hale, C. A. Butler,	
each \$1; A Friend, 25 cents..	73 25
Meriden—Hon. Walter Booth,	
Dea. N. C. Sanford, each \$3;	
J. Butler, \$1 50, in full, to con-	
stitute their pastor, Rev. A. A.	

Stevens, a life member of the Am. Col Soc.	7 50	
Southington—Hon. Romeo Lowrey, F. D. Whittlesey, each \$10; Mrs. Seth Peck, \$5; Dea. O. Lewis, \$3; A. P. Plant, S. Curtiss, L. Curtiss, Rev. E. C. Jones, each \$2; John Upson, C. R. Carter, Dr. F. A. Hart, L. Upson, Dr. N. H. Byington, Mrs. Sarah Lee, J. M. Hobart, Mrs. S. Root, T. Clark, S. Frisbie, R. Gridley, A. J. Gridley, A. Carter, S. Stowe, E. Stowe, D. Twitchell, each \$1; Samuel Pratt, 50 cents; A. Hough, 25 cents; to constitute Rev. Elisha C. Jones a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.	52 75	
Milford—Dea. S. A. Marshall, \$3; A. Clark, \$2; Selah Strong, \$1 50; H. R. Beach, E. L. Baldwin, each \$1; J. C. Buckingham, L. F. Baldwin, each 50 cents; Other Friends, \$6 11.	15 61	
Wethersfield—Dr. E. F. Cooke, E. Johnson, H. Savage. Dea. T. Stillman, each \$3; Mrs. Williams, H. Robbins, F. Stillman, M. Wells, H. Wolcott, each \$2; S. W. Robbins, W. Wellard, Samuel Woodhouse, Miss Marsh, N. Kelly, Mrs. E. Williams, E. Goodrich, Joseph Wells, J. Griswold, Mrs. Warner, Wells Adams, Mrs. E. Crane, each \$1; T. Havens, 53 cents; Miss Butler, Miss H. Woodhouse, Mrs. H. Hammer, Cash, C. Coleman, Mrs. E. Webster, H. Terre, J. Curtis, Mrs. M. Blin, Mrs. H. Wolcott, Miss H. Wolcott, F. W. Griswold, each 50 cents; J. Griswold, O. Harrison, S. Griswold, A. Friend, Jane Mygatt, each 50 cents; to constitute Dr. E. F. Cooke a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.	41 78	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—		
Tarborough—Rev. J. B. Cheshire, R. C. Chapman, each \$5; Rev. Thomas R. Owen, \$2; M. Widdell, \$1; R. H. Winburn, 55 cts.	13 55	
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